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IRTHLINGBOROUGH URBAN  
DISTRICT



ANNUAL REPORT

of the  
Medical Officer of Health  
for the  
Year 1951



P. X. BERMINGHAM, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

Together with the Report of

A. DEWHURST, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.



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# Irthlingborough Urban District.

## SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS, 1951.

Area (acres)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,910
Population 1921 (census)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,911
„ 1931 (census)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,621
„ 1951	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,039
Number of separate dwellings occupied 1921 (census)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,002
„ „ „ „ „ 1931 (census)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,208
„ „ „ „ „ 1951	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,590
Rateable value, 1951	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£22,594
Product of a penny rate, 1951	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£85/11/8

<b>Live Births.</b>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Rate</i>
Legitimate	76	37	39	
Illegitimate	5	2	3	
	<hr style="width: 100%;"/>			
	81	39	42	<b>16·07</b>
	<hr style="width: 100%;"/>			

<b>Stillbirths.</b>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Rate</i>
Legitimate	1	—	1	
Illegitimate	—	—	—	
	<hr style="width: 100%;"/>			
	1	—	1	<b>0·19</b>
	<hr style="width: 100%;"/>			

<b>Deaths (all causes)</b>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Rate</i>
	62	28	34	<b>12·30</b>

### Deaths from Puerperal Causes.

Puerperal and post-abortive sepsis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil.
Other puerperal causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil.

<b>Infant Mortality—rate per 1,000 live births.</b>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Rate</i>
Legitimate	2	1	1	
Illegitimate	—	—	—	nil.
	<hr style="width: 100%;"/>			
	2	1	1	<b>24·69</b>
	<hr style="width: 100%;"/>			

Deaths from Cancer (All ages)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
„ „ Measles (All ages)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil.
„ „ Whooping Cough (All ages)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil.
„ „ Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil.

# Irthlingborough Urban District Council.

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*Members of the Public Health Committee :*

MESSRS H. D. BUGBY (Chairman), J. W. CROUCH (Chairman of Council), P. R. DUNCAN, C. E. GRIMMER, J.P., G. F. KNIGHT and MRS. B. I. NEVILLE.

*Public Health Officers of the Local Authority :*

Medical Officer of Health,  
P. X. BERMINGHAM, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

*also holds appointments of*

Medical Officer of Health, Borough of Higham Ferrers.  
Medical Officer of Health, Wellingborough Urban District Council.  
Medical Officer of Health, Rushden Urban District Council.  
Medical Officer of Health, Wellingborough Rural District Council.  
Assistant School Medical Officer.

Secretary :

MISS J. PEARSON.

Sanitary Inspector, Meat Inspector, Surveyor, etc.,

EDWARD TURNBULL, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A., to April 1951.

*Certified Sanitary Inspector.*

A. DEWHURST, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A., 1st July, 1951.

*Certified Meat and Food Inspector.*

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
SWANSPOOL,  
WELLINGBOROUGH.  
1952.

**To the Chairman and Councillors of the Urban District Council of  
Irthlingborough.**

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my fourth annual report on the health and sanitary circumstances of the area for the year 1951.

The vital statistics for the year under review give rise to no particular concern. The birth rate, 16·07, shows a slight decline in that for the previous year (16·70), but was higher than the rate for England and Wales, which was 15·5.

The death rate, 12·30, shows an increase on the rate for 1950, which was 9·45, but then this was the lowest recorded rate since 1926. The rate for England and Wales for 1951 was 12·5.

The infant mortality rate was 24·69 per 1,000 live births, compared with 12·04 for the previous year. The rate for England and Wales was 29·6.

The two infant deaths which occurred during the year were within 28 days of independent existence and come under the heading of Neonatal Mortality. A very considerable fall in the infant mortality rate has occurred since the beginning of the century as will be seen from Table No. 2, page 20, but the deaths that come under this sub-division of the infant mortality rate, have not shown a corresponding satisfactory fall.

In Section F, which deals with infectious diseases, it will be seen that an outbreak of measles occurred during the period. The number of cases of whooping cough also showed an increase. No cases of Poliomyelitis were notified.

Five new cases of Tuberculosis were notified, compared with seven in the previous year. The number of names on the Tuberculosis register at the end of the year was 51 compared with 57 at the end of 1950.

In Section D, which deals with housing, it will be seen that for the second year no new Council houses were built. This is most unfortunate, considering the demand that exists for houses in the area. There were 143 names on the housing list at the end of the year. However, work commenced on the construction of 58 houses during the year, and plans

for the construction of 24 Gregory flats, work on which was to be commenced at the beginning of 1952, were drawn up. This should considerably assist the housing situation.

Surveys with reference to proposed clearance areas were carried out, and these areas should be dealt with in 1952.

The situation with regards to water supply for the area has been considerably improved by the detection and prevention of waste. The demands for water now are quite comfortably met by the four wells, and it has been observed that samples of water taken for bacteriological examination have shown an improvement since the demands on the wells have been reduced.

Plans have been submitted to the Ministry for the provision of extra sludge drying beds. These are essential if the sewage works are to operate efficiently. Sludge has always been a problem at these works, and so it is to be hoped that this work will be expedited.

In conclusion I should like to take this opportunity to thank Mr. Wilson for his help and co-operation throughout the year, and to express my sincere appreciation of the help and assistance that I have received from Mr. Dewhurst. As this is Mr. Dewhurst's first year with the Council I wish him a happy tenure of office.

I am also grateful for the clerical assistance I have received in drawing up this report from Miss Pearson.

Finally, I should like to thank the Chairman and members of the Health Committee for their interest and help throughout the year. It has been of considerable assistance to me and has been a real incentive to greater endeavour.

Your obedient Servant,

P. X. BERMINGHAM,

*Medical Officer of Health.*



## SECTION A.

### NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

**Area**—Irthlingborough U.D.C. covers an area of 2,910 acres.

**Population**—The Registrar-General, in his returns for the year 1951, gives the population as 5,039. This shows an increase of 70 on the population figure for the previous year. Births outnumbered deaths by 19 during the period.

**Deaths**—Sixty-two deaths occurred during the year. Twenty-eight were males and thirty-four females. This gives a rate of 12.30 per 1,000 of population. The rate for the previous year was 9.45, which was the lowest death rate for 25 years. The death rate for England and Wales for 1951 was 12.5.

The following table shows a comparison between the death rates for the Administrative County, England and Wales, and Irthlingborough, covering a period of the last six years.

**Death Rates, 1946-51.**

<i>Irthlingborough</i>					<i>Administrative County</i>	<i>England &amp; Wales</i>
<i>Year</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Recorded Rate</i>	<i>Recorded Rate</i>	
1946	51	23	28	10.85	12.00	11.5
1947	59	26	33	12.26	12.43	12.0
1948	55	29	26	11.7	11.00	10.8
1949	75	39	36	15.09	12.07	11.7
1950	47	26	21	9.65	12.01	11.6
1951	62	28	34	12.30	—	12.5

Table No. 1, page 19, gives a classification of the causes of death and is in accordance with the International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries, and Causes of Death, 1948.

**Births**—81 births occurred during the year, 39 male and 42 female. The birth rate for the year was 16.07 per 1,000 of the population. The rate for the previous year was 16.70. In 1951 the rate for England and Wales was 15.5.

Table No. 2, page 20, gives information concerning the vital statistics for the area and covers a period of approximately 50 years.

**Stillbirths**—One stillbirth was recorded. This gives a rate of 0.19

per 1,000 of the population. The rate for the previous year was 0·80, when four stillbirths occurred. The rate for England and Wales for 1951 was 0·36:

**Maternal Mortality**—No deaths were recorded under this heading.

**Infant Mortality Rate**—Two deaths in infants occurred, one male, one female. Both occurred in the first week of life and were due to prematurity. This gives an infant mortality rate of 24·69 per 1,000 live births. The rate for the previous year was 12·04, when one death was recorded. The rate for England and Wales for 1951 was 29·6.

A comparison between the rates for Irthlingborough, Administrative County and England and Wales for a period of five years, is shown in the following table :

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
Irthlingborough ...	23·52(2)*	<i>nil.</i>	48·19(4)*	12·04(1)*	24·69(2)
Administrative County	20·42	31·67	33·78	29·53	—
England and Wales ...	41·00	34·00	32·00	29·8	29·6

\* *Number of Deaths.*

## SECTION B.

### GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

**Laboratory Facilities**—Laboratory facilities in connection with bacteriological examination of specimens taken in the area, are supplied by the Public Health Laboratory, Northampton. The Medical Officer in charge of this laboratory is Dr. Hoyle, and his co-operation and assistance throughout the year has been much appreciated. Routine weekly samples of water from the public supply are examined at this laboratory. Milk and ice-cream samples are also examined here.

**Diphtheria Antitoxin**—The supply of antitoxin is now the responsibility of the Oxford Regional Hospital Board and supplies are kept at the following places :

WELLINGBOROUGH HOSPITAL  
NORTHAMPTON GENERAL HOSPITAL  
RUSHDEN HOUSE SANATORIUM  
ROCKINGHAM ROAD, KETTERING

**Ambulance Service**—This service is the responsibility of the County Council.

Infectious disease cases are removed by arrangement with the Harborough Road Isolation Hospital, Northampton.

**Nursing in the Home**—Details concerning the work carried out during the year under this heading are not available. A request was made to the County to supply this information, which should be of considerable interest to the Councillors of the local authority, but the County declined to supply details of the work carried out.

**Home help.** The provision of home help in cases of need is the responsibility of the County Council. The suggestion that this should be run locally is worth considering.

**Treatment Centres and Clinics**—An Infant Welfare Centre is held on the 1st and 3rd Thursdays of each month at the Church School.

The Manfield Orthopaedic Hospital hold a clinic on alternate Fridays at Rushden.

An Antenatal Clinic is held at St. Peter's School, on the 4th Friday of each month at 9.45 a.m.

**Hospitals**—The area is served by the Northampton General Hospital and Kettering Hospital.

Infectious diseases are sent to the Harborough Road Hospital, Northampton.

Out-patient clinics are held at the Hayway, Rushden. These clinics are as follows :

GYNAECOLOGICAL	...		1st and 3rd Monday mornings 2nd and 4th Tuesday afternoons
MEDICAL	...	...	1st, 3rd, 4th and 5th Monday afternoons
SURGICAL	...	...	1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Tuesday afternoons
E.N.T.	...	...	2nd and 4th Wednesday mornings 1st, 3rd and 5th Wednesday afternoons
EYES	...	...	1st and 3rd Thursday mornings
ORTHOPTIST	...	...	Every Wednesday morning Every Thursday morning and afternoon
UROLOGICAL	...	...	2nd and 4th Wednesday afternoons
PHYSIOTHERAPY	...		Monday afternoons

**National Assistance Act, 1948, Section 50**—This act deals with persons in need of care and attention. No cases occurred during the year which necessitated action under this act.

## SECTION C.

### SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

**Water Supply—Source**—There are four shallow wells sunk in the Nene Valley Gravels near Station Road. The town's water supply is obtained from three of these wells, namely, the principal or Town Well, with two additional wells which augment the supply in the Town Well. The fourth well is for trade purposes only and supplies the Midland Co-operative Laundry.

The daily yield of the Town Well is about 160,000 gallons, and the combined yield of the two additional wells is about 80,000 gallons.

A 28 h.p. gas engine is used for pumping purposes in connection with the Town Well and is capable of pumping at the rate of 10,000 gallons per hour. The two auxiliary wells are provided with 4 h.p. diesel oil engines, which are capable of pumping 3,000 gallons per hour.

**Treatment**—Water is first filtered. This is carried out by means of three cylindrical sand filters, the water being filtered under pressure.

Chlorination is then carried out by means of a Patersons Gravity Chloronome apparatus. The water is then dechlorinated by the passage through activated carbon.

Water is then pumped from the Town Well to a service reservoir. This has a capacity of 689,000 gallons.

**Water Consumption**—The total consumption for the year was 86,525,461 gallons. This shows a considerable fall on that for the previous year, when it was 99,324,260 gallons.

The average daily consumption per head of the population was as follows :

For Domestic purposes	...	...	24·07 gallons
For Trade purposes	...	...	23·3 gallons

The figure for Trade purposes remains about the same, but the daily average for domestic purposes shows a considerable fall on the figures for the previous year. These figures were as follows :

				<i>Per head per day</i>
Trade purposes	...	...	...	23·0 gallons
Domestic purposes	...	...	...	30·9 gallons

This has meant a very considerable saving in water, and has altered

the situation somewhat since my last report. The previous year it was felt that the three wells supplying the Town were just about managing, but extra sources should be sought. A series of trial bore holes in the river gravels were carried out, with this point in view, and some proved satisfactory. At present these extra sources will not be necessary, and thus the Town is saved the extra expense in the provision of such extra supplies. This has been brought about to a large extent by waste detection, and those concerned with this work are to be congratulated.

This drop in water consumption has also meant that the wells are not now overworked, and this has had a good effect on the quality of the water. A certain amount of purification takes place in the gravels of these wells, but if the wells are over-worked, it is found that the bacteriological counts go up. At the beginning of the year some unsatisfactory counts were got in this raw water, but it has been noticed that the samples have improved steadily throughout the year.

**Water Samples**—113 water samples were taken from the four wells and from the public mains during the year. The results of these samples were as follows :

<i>Very Satisfactory</i>	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory</i>	
		<i>Presumptive B. Coli</i>	<i>Faecal Coli</i>
82	10 (T) 4 (L) 1 (M)	7 (T) 6 (L)	2 (T) 1 (L)

T=Town Well.

L=Laundry Well.

M=Mains.

No sample of treated water proved unsatisfactory. The sixteen unsatisfactory samples were of untreated water from the wells. Only three showed Faecal Coli and these only in small numbers. These samples were taken in the early part of the year, and in later months no bad samples were obtained.

**Piped Water Supplies**—1,385 houses have a piped water supply in the area. This figure shows an increase of 52 on that for the previous year. 201 houses are dependent on standpipes. Four houses in the area have no piped water supply and no access to the Town mains.

52 houses previously dependent on standpipes, had water laid on during the year.

**Drainage, Sewerage, and Sewage Disposal**—The effluent from several trade premises have given rise to some trouble during the year. These firms have been met and discussions taken place with regards to their trade effluents, and certain alterations are to be carried out as a result of these talks.

The sludge situation at the sewage works causes an increasing problem. The provision of extra sludge drying beds is essential. Plans for these beds have been submitted to the Ministry, and it is in the interest of public health that these beds should be got on with as soon as possible.

A sample of final effluent from the works was taken in the early part of the year. The result of the chemical analysis of this sample was not good. The suspended solids were high, 22.58 parts per 100,000, the five day B.O.D. 2.3, excessive, albuminoid ammonia 0.42 parts per 100,000, was high, as also was the oxygen consumed, 3.736. The sample was taken when the works had to cope with a considerable amount of storm water so could not be considered to be a fair sample. A subsequent sample showed much improvement.

Still, it shows that the works is dealing with its maximum amount of sewage, and extension of these works would have to be carried out in the event of any large further commitments.

The total volume treated at the works was 95,486,000 gallons, which shows a considerable increase in the volume for the previous year, which was 63,753,000.

420 yards of new sewers were laid in connection with the Addington Road Estate.

**Disinfection**—Disinfection of articles of clothing, bedding, etc., in connection with cases of infectious diseases are carried out by arrangement with the Rushden U.D.C., where a steam disinfectant is maintained.

Concurrent and terminal disinfection was carried out as required with liquid and gaseous disinfectants.

**Movable Dwellings, Public Health Act, 1936, S. 269**—No licences were applied for during the year.

**Public Cleansing**—A 15 cwt. Bedford motor lorry maintained by the Council, is used for the removal of house refuse. The number of loads of refuse collected was approximately 900.

Controlled tipping is carried out at the tip at Ditchford Road, about two miles from the centre of the Town. A new site was found adjacent to the previous tip which should last some time.

**Salvage of Waste Paper**—The response of the Town people to the salvage drive was excellent, and as a result of this the Council collected the sum of £456.

**Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949**—Maintenance treatment

for the destruction of rats was carried out at the following sites : Town sewers, sewage works, refuse tip, highway depot. Seven private houses were also dealt with.

## SECTION D.

### HOUSING.

In March, 1951, a start was made on the construction of 20 houses. In August work commenced on a further 38 houses. None of these houses was completed by the end of the year.

Considering the demand that exists for Council houses and the number of applicants on the list, this is rather an unsatisfactory state of affairs. Plans for the construction of 24 Gregory flats have been made and work on these is to commence at the beginning of 1952.

The situation with regards to shopping facilities on the Addington Road Estate cannot at the moment be considered satisfactory. When this estate is completed there should be approximately 1,100 persons living in the area. Such a population should be catered for adequately and sufficient shops built to deal with the area.

The number of persons on the housing list for Council houses at the end of the year was 143.



## SECTION E.

### INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Table No. 4, page 22, gives details of number of visits made by the Sanitary Inspector to food premises and the amounts of food condemned as unfit for human consumption during the period.

**Milk Supply**—The situation remains as reported last year. Inspectors from the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries take milk samples in the area. Further samples are taken by the Sanitary Inspector. It is in the interest of the Town for these extra samples to be taken locally and also keeps the local authority in touch with the situation.

The Public Health Laboratories at Northampton carry out the examination of the samples.

The following is the result of samples taken :

Good	...	...	...	...	3
Moderate	...	...	...	...	2
Bad	...	...	...	...	—
					—
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	5
					—

**Livestock**—All meat supplied to the area comes from the Rushden abattoir, where it is inspected before being passed as fit for human consumption. Some complaints were received concerning the transport of meat. This matter was investigated and the situation was improved by a new van being put into use.

**Food Inspection—Ice-cream**—12 samples of ice-cream were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination.

The results were as follows :

Grade I	...	...	...	...	3
Grade II	...	...	...	...	5
Grade III	...	...	...	...	3
Grade IV	...	...	...	...	1
					—
					12
					—

**Clean Food Drive**—A committee was set up to deal with this matter. It was thought that phase one of the campaign should aim at the spreading of propaganda. This was carried out by film shows on “ Food poisoning ”, followed by talks. It is hoped, later on, as phase two of the drive, to give a series of lectures to food handlers.

## SECTION F.

### PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

**Smallpox**—No cases occurred in the District.

**Scarlet Fever**—No cases of Scarlet Fever occurred during the period. The previous year one case was notified.

**Diphtheria**—It is now thirteen years since a case of Diphtheria occurred in the District.

The following table shows the number of children who had completed a full course of immunisation against Diphtheria up to 31st December, 1951.

#### Immunisation in Relation to Child Population.

Number of Children who had completed a full course of Immunisation at  
any time up to 31 December, 1951

Age at 31:12:51 <i>i.e.</i> Born in Year ...	<i>Under</i>					5 to 9	10 to 14	<i>Total</i>
	1 1951	1 1950	2 1949	3 1948	4 1947	1946-1942	1941-1937	<i>under 15</i>
Number Immunised	2	48	38	81	61	224	287	741
Estimated mid-year population 1951	426					700		1,126

During the year the following number of immunisations were carried out at the Clinic :

<i>Under 5 yrs.</i>	5-14	<i>Total</i>	<i>Booster</i>
69	3	72	25

The above statistics do not take into account children immunised by private arrangements.

The number of children who received a booster dose during the period was comparatively small. This is a follow on injection given when the children commence school and is necessary to keep up their immunisation state.

It is to be hoped that parents will continue to take precautions against Diphtheria and not become careless on account of there being no cases in the area for 13 years.

**Vaccination**—The following table shows the vaccination figures for the year :

	<i>Under 1 yr.</i>	1-4	5-14	15 or over	<i>Total</i>
Primary ...	8	3	5	9	25
Re-vaccination ...	—	—	—	9	9
					34
			TOTAL	...	34

These figures show a considerable improvement on those for the previous year, when 10 primary and 8 re-vaccinations were carried out. Still it leaves much room for improvement as the vaccination state in the area is not satisfactory, and recent events in the Country show how this disease can spread in an unvaccinated population, and the risk of smallpox proving fatal is so very much greater in the unvaccinated. Recent vaccination is the only safeguard against smallpox.

**Measles**—1951 was a measles year for the area. 219 cases were notified. A few cases occurred in the early months of the year, but in May there were 76 cases and this number was increased to 129 in June. The outbreak subsided in the latter part of June and only 7 further cases were notified in July. No deaths occurred, and no cases were removed to hospital. In the previous year there were 23 cases of measles.

Table No. 6, page 23, gives the age incidence of cases and it is interesting to note the large number of young children who were affected.

**Pertussis (Whooping Cough)**—31 cases occurred during the period, compared with two in the previous year.

**Erysipelas**—No cases were notified.

**Pneumonia**—Three cases were notified, and one death was attributed to this cause during the period.

**Influenza**—One death was attributed to this cause.

**Poliomyelitis**—No cases of Poliomyelitis occurred during the year. In the previous year there were two cases.

**Tuberculosis**—Three new cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified in males and one in a female. One new case of non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis was notified in a male, thus giving five new cases of Tuberculosis for the period. The previous year, there were seven new cases. Two deaths, both males, occurred during the year from Pulmonary Tuberculosis. In 1950 there were three deaths from Tuberculosis.

Three cases were admitted to the Rushden House Sanatorium and four cases discharged from the area. One of the deaths occurred in the Sanatorium.

There were 51 names on the Tuberculosis Register at the end of the year. Forty-two cases were of Pulmonary Tuberculosis (27 males, 15 females) and 9 cases of non-Pulmonary infections (6 males, 3 females).

Table No. 7, page 24, gives the age incidence and sex of new cases of Tuberculosis and also deaths from this cause.

## SECTION G.

### THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937

Form 572 (Revised) is given as Table No. 3, page 21, and shows the number of inspections of factories in the area, made by the Sanitary Inspector.

It also shows action taken where conditions were found not to be satisfactory.

The provision of sanitary conveniences, on the whole, is satisfactory, and they are maintained in a satisfactory manner.

In those factories where mechanical power is not used, provision as to cleanliness, number employed, temperature, ventilation and drainage of floors, no serious complaints arose during the period. There was no action necessary in respect of Homework (Sections 110 and 111).

## SECTION H.

### STATISTICAL TABLES, 1951

TABLE NO. 1.

#### CAUSES OF DEATH, 1951

<i>Causes of Death</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory ... ..	2	—	2
2. Tuberculosis, other ... ..	—	—	—
3. Syphilitic disease ... ..	—	—	—
4. Diphtheria ... ..	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough ... ..	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal infections ... ..	—	—	—
7. Acute poliomyelitis ... ..	—	—	—
8. Measles ... ..	—	—	—
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases ... ..	—	—	—
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach ... ..	2	1	3
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus... ..	—	1	1
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast ... ..	—	1	1
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus ... ..	—	—	—
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ... ..	3	4	7
15. Leukæia, aleukæmia ... ..	—	—	—
16. Diabetes ... ..	—	2	2
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system ... ..	4	11	15
18. Coronary disease, angina ... ..	4	3	7
19. Hypertension with heart disease ... ..	1	1	2
20. Other heart disease ... ..	3	4	7
21. Other circulatory disease ... ..	1	1	2
22. Influenza ... ..	1	—	1
23. Pneumonia ... ..	—	1	1
24. Bronchitis ... ..	2	—	2
25. Other diseases of respiratory system... ..	1	—	1
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ... ..	—	—	—
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ... ..	—	—	—
28. Nephritis and nephrosis ... ..	—	1	1
29. Hyperplasia of prostate ... ..	—	—	—
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ... ..	—	—	—
31. Congenital malformations ... ..	—	—	—
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases ... ..	3	2	5
33. Motor vehicle accidents ... ..	—	—	—
34. All other accidents ... ..	—	1	1
35. Suicide ... ..	1	—	1
36. Homicide and operations of war ... ..	—	—	—
ALL CAUSES ... ..	28	34	62

## VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1951 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

Year	Estimated Population	Births		Deaths			
		No.	Rate	Under 1 year No.	1 year Rate	All Ages No.	All Ages Rate
1891	2,998	—	—	—	—	—	—
1901	4,340	—	—	—	—	—	—
1902	5,526	158	34.9	21	132.9	60	13.2
1903	4,728	152	32.1	23	151.3	63	13.3
1904	4,664	137	29.3	11	80.2	56	12.0
1905	4,664	150	32.1	14	93.3	55	11.7
1906	4,566	127	27.8	13	102.3	53	11.6
1907	4,600	111	24.1	13	117.1	57	12.3
1908	4,670	122	26.1	9	73.7	45	9.6
1909	4,750	98	20.6	8	81.6	44	9.2
1910	4,800	120	25.0	6	50.0	49	10.2
1911	4,630	124	26.7	17	137.0	56	12.0
1912	4,650	89	19.1	16	112.3	55	11.8
1913	4,675	108	23.1	5	46.2	39	8.3
1914	4,725	92	19.4	8	86.9	52	11.0
1915	4,790	95	20.1	15	157.8	60	12.5
1916	4,665	98	19.3	3	30.6	42	8.7
1917	4,445	56	11.2	6	107.1	50	11.2
1918	4,667	65	12.4	9	138.4	61	13.0
1919	5,011	73	13.9	6	82.1	50	9.9
1920	5,211	109	20.9	4	36.6	49	7.8
1921	4,911	90	18.3	6	66.6	47	9.5
1922	4,970	88	17.7	4	45.4	44	8.8
1923	4,956	69	13.9	6	86.9	50	10.0
1924	5,001	75	14.9	2	26.6	46	9.1
1925	4,946	77	15.5	5	64.9	57	11.5
1926	4,983	68	13.6	3	44.1	42	8.4
1927	4,934	79	16.0	3	37.8	57	11.5
1928	4,906	77	15.6	4	51.9	49	9.9
1929	4,934	74	14.9	4	54.0	55	11.1
1930	4,839	57	11.7	3	52.5	68	14.5
1931	4,715	64	13.5	4	62.8	50	10.6
1932	4,696	52	11.0	2	38.4	48	10.2
1933	4,679	63	13.4	1	15.8	61	13.0
1934	4,640	52	11.2	4	76.9	57	12.2
1935	4,547	55	12.0	3	56.3	46	10.1
1936	4,485	56	12.4	5	89.4	49	10.9
1937	4,484	67	14.9	2	29.8	54	12.0
1938	4,500	58	12.8	3	51.7	55	12.2
1939	‡ 4,542						
	† 4,663	70	15.4	3	42.8	49	10.5
1940	5,027	57	11.3	4	70.2	55	10.9
1941	5,237	69	13.2	6	86.9	61	11.6
1942	4,749	90	18.9	2	22.2	55	11.5
1943	4,535	86	14.8	2	23.2	60	13.2
1944	4,568	72	15.8	2	27.8	62	13.6
1945	4,427	74	16.7	4	54.1	59	13.3
1946	4,700	79	16.8	2	25.31	51	10.85
1947	4,812	85	17.64	2	23.52	59	12.26
1948	4,697	102	21.71	Nil.	—	55	11.70
1949	4,967	83	16.71	4	48.19	75	15.09
1950	4,969	83	16.68	1	12.04	47	9.65
1951	5,039	81	16.07	2	24.69	62	12.30

‡ Population for calculation of Birth-rate.

† Population for calculation of Death-rate.

TABLE No. 3.

Prescribed particulars on the administration of the Factories Act, 1937 and 1948,  
for the year, 1951

## PART I OF THE ACT

1.—**Inspections** for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors)

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ... ..	4	2	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ... ..	31	22	1	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ...	2	7	—	—
TOTAL ... ..	37	31	1	—

2.—Cases in which **defects** were found

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) :					
(a) insufficient ... ..	1	1	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ... ..	2	2	—	1	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ... ..	3	3	—	1	—

## PART VIII OF THE ACT

**Outwork** (Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Sect. 110 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecu- tions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwhole- some premises	Notices served	Prosecu- tions
Wearing Apparel— Making, etc. ... ..	48	—	—	—	—	—
Cleaning and washing ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Basket Making ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ... ..	48	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE No. 4.

**SYNOPSIS OF INSPECTIONS, Etc., MADE BY THE  
SANITARY INSPECTOR.**

**Factories Act, 1937—**

Number of Outworkers residing in District	...	...	...	...	47
Inspection of Sanitary Conveniences, etc.	...	...	...	...	31
Informal notices served and complied with	...	...	...	...	3
Means of escape in case of fire	...	...	...	...	2

**Food and Drugs Act, 1938—**

Slaughterhouses Licensed	...	...	...	...	4
Premises registered for sale of ice-cream—					
As at 1st January	...	...	...	...	16
During year	...	...	...	...	1
				...	
Total registrations	...	...	...	...	17

**Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933—**

Licensed Slaughtermen	...	...	...	...	6
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**Milk Acts—**

Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1937 Supplementary Licences issued	...	...	...	...	1
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

**Public Health Act, 1936—**

Drainage defects repaired	...	...	...	...	9
W.Cs. converted from slop closets	...	...	...	...	52
Sec. 47, W.C. Conversions—grants in aid of	...	...	...	...	50
Cleansing of cesspits, cleansing on informal action	...	...	...	...	1
Housing repairs—informal action	...	...	...	...	41
Filthy house, informal action	...	...	...	...	2
Paving to houses repaired	...	...	...	...	7

**Unsound Food surrendered—**

Canned Ham	...	...	...	...	112 lbs.
Canned Veal	...	...	...	...	42 lbs.
Condensed Milk	...	...	...	...	2 tins

<b>Retail Food Premises Inspections</b>	...	...	...	...	31
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TABLE No. 5.

**MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.**  
(Other than Tuberculosis) 1951.

<i>Disease</i>	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	TOTAL
Smallpox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia ...	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
Measles ...	1	—	2	3	76	129	7	1	—	—	—	—	219
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	1	—	5	4	6	5	1	6	3	31
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Influenza ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	2	—	2	4	76	135	11	7	5	1	6	4	253

TABLE No. 6.

**AGE INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.**  
(Other than Tuberculosis) 1951.

<i>Disease</i>	—1	—2	—3	—4	—5	—10	—15	—20	—35	—45	—65	65+	All Ages	Removed to Hospital	Deaths
Scarlet Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	1
Measles ...	12	12	19	48	39	86	2	—	1	—	—	—	219	—	—
Whooping Cough	2	4	4	7	3	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	31	—	—
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Influenza ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	14	17	24	55	42	96	3	—	1	—	—	1	253	—	2

TABLE No. 7.

## NEW CASES OF AND DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS, 1951.

<i>Age Periods</i>	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	<i>Respiratory.</i>		<i>Non-respiratory.</i>		<i>Respiratory.</i>		<i>Non-respiratory</i>	
	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>
— 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
— 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
— 15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
— 25	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
— 35	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
— 45	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
— 55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
— 65	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
65+	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
TOTALS	3	1	1	—	2	—	—	—



